

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ETOPUS TECHNOLOGY, INC., a
Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff,

V.

HANLI LIU, an individual,

Defendant.

Case No.: 4:23-cv-06594-HSG

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER
FOR LITIGATION INVOLVING
PATENTS, HIGHLY SENSITIVE
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION,
AND/OR TRADE SECRETS**

1 I. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of
3 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public
4 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted.
5 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following
6 Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket
7 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from
8 public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to
9 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as
10 set forth in Section 14.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file
11 confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be
12 followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to
13 file material under seal.

14 II. DEFINITIONS

15 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of
16 information or items under this Order.

17 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is
18 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule
19 of Civil Procedure 26(c).

20 2.3 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record (as well as their support staff).

21 2.4 [OMITTED]

22 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that
23 it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
24 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
25 CODE”.

26 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the
27 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,
28 ////)

1 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or
2 responses to discovery in this matter.

3 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
4 the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or
5 as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's
6 competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party
7 or of a Party's competitor.

8 2.8 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or
9 Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another
10 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by
11 less restrictive means.

12 2.9 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" Information or Items:
13 extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items" representing computer code and
14 associated comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics
15 that define or otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware
16 designs, disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of
17 serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

18 2.10 [OMITTED]

19 2.11 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
20 entity not named as a Party to this action.

21 2.12 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this
22 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this
23 action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of
24 that party.

25 2.13 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
26 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

27 2.14 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
28 Material in this action.

1 2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
 2 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
 3 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
 4 subcontractors.

5 2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
 6 “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or as
 7 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

8 2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
 9 Producing Party.

10 III. SCOPE

11 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material
 12 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2)
 13 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,
 14 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.
 15 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following
 16 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a
 17 Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as
 18 a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the
 19 public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party
 20 prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who
 21 obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating
 22 Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

23 IV. DURATION

24 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by
 25 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court
 26 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all
 27 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after
 28 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this

1 action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time
2 pursuant to applicable law.

3 **V. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

4 **5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.** Each Party
5 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care
6 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.
7 To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only
8 those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so
9 that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is
10 not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

11 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
12 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
13 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary
14 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

15 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated
16 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection
17 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is
18 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

19 **5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations.** Except as otherwise provided in this Order
20 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
21 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
22 designated before the material is disclosed or produced. Designation in conformity with this
23 Order requires:

24 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
25 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
26 Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’
27 EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” to each page that contains
28 protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,

1 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making
 2 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection
 3 being asserted.

4 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
 5 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which
 6 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all
 7 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 8 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants
 9 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,
 10 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
 11 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY
 12 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
 13 CODE) to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the
 14 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the
 15 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for
 16 each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

17 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the
 18 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
 19 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is
 20 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it
 21 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating
 22 Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is
 23 concluded) a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to
 24 which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those
 25 portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall
 26 be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating
 27 Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly
 28

invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”. If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a

|||||

1 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is
 2 treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

3 **VI. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

4 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
 5 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality
 6 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
 7 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to
 8 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
 9 original designation is disclosed.

10 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution
 11 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis
 12 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written
 13 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this
 14 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in
 15 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other
 16 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In
 17 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality
 18 designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the
 19 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered,
 20 to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next
 21 stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or
 22 establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in
 23 a timely manner.

24 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
 25 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under
 26 Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days
 27 of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and
 28 confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be

1 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet
 2 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to
 3 make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable)
 4 shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In
 5 addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at
 6 any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a
 7 deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must
 8 be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the
 9 meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

10 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
 11 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
 12 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to
 13 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to
 14 file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the
 15 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's
 16 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

17 **VII. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

18 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed
 19 or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for
 20 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be
 21 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order.
 22 When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of
 23 section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

24 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and
 25 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

26 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise
 27 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may
 28 disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), **unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court**. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” and “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” only to:

|||||

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) [OMITTED]

(c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed;

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items to Experts.

(a)(1) [OMITTED]

(a)(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding

1 for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional
 2 services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,
 3 and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any
 4 litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a
 5 declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.¹

6 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding
 7 respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless,
 8 within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the
 9 Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

10 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the
 11 Designating Party (through direct voice-to-voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by
 12 agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party
 13 seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7
 14 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court
 15 to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the
 16 reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the
 17 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk.
 18 In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the
 19 parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and
 20 confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal
 21 to approve the disclosure.

22 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden
 23 of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)
 24 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

25 **VIII. [OMITTED]**

26 ¹ If the Expert believes any of the information called for in this subsection (a)(2) is subject to a confidentiality
 27 obligation to a third party, then the Expert shall provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed
 28 without violating any such confidentiality obligation; the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall meet and
 confer with the Designating Party regarding any information withheld.

1 IX. SOURCE CODE

2 9.1 To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a
3 Producing Party may designate source code as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE”
4 if it comprises or includes confidential, proprietary or trade secret source code.

5 9.2 Protected Material designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
6 CODE” shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
7 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information, and may be disclosed only to the individuals to
8 whom “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information may be
9 disclosed, as set forth in Paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4.

10 9.3 Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for inspection, in
11 a format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed and searched, during normal business hours or at
12 other mutually agreeable times, at an office of the Producing Party’s counsel or another mutually
13 agreed upon location. The source code shall be made available for inspection on a secured
14 computer in a secured room without Internet access or network access to other computers, and
15 the Receiving Party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise transfer any portion of the source code
16 onto any recordable media or recordable device. The Producing Party may visually monitor the
17 activities of the Receiving Party’s representatives during any source code review, but only to
18 ensure that there is no unauthorized recording, copying, or transmission of the source code.

19 9.4 The Receiving Party may request paper copies of limited portions of source code
20 that are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports, or
21 other papers, or for deposition or trial, but shall not request paper copies for the purposes of
22 reviewing the source code other than electronically as set forth in paragraph 9.3 in the first
23 instance. The Producing Party shall provide all such source code in paper form including bates
24 numbers and the label “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE.” The Producing Party
25 may challenge the amount of source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute
26 resolution procedure and timeframes set forth in Paragraph 6 whereby the Producing Party is the
27 “Challenging Party” and the Receiving Party is the “Designating Party” for purposes of dispute
28 resolution.

1 9.5 The Receiving Party shall maintain a record of any individual who has inspected
 2 any portion of the source code in electronic or paper form. The Receiving Party shall maintain all
 3 paper copies of any printed portions of the source code in a secured, locked area. The Receiving
 4 Party shall not create any electronic or other images of the paper copies and shall not convert any
 5 of the information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format. The Receiving Party
 6 shall only make additional paper copies if such additional copies are (1) necessary to prepare
 7 court filings, pleadings, or other papers (including a testifying expert's expert report), (2)
 8 necessary for deposition, or (3) otherwise necessary for the preparation of its case. Any paper
 9 copies used during a deposition shall be retrieved by the Producing Party at the end of each day
 10 and must not be given to or left with a court reporter or any other unauthorized individual.

11 9.6 Prior to including "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" information
 12 in a court filing, pleading, or expert report, the Receiving Party shall provide sufficient notice to
 13 the Producing Party to allow the Producing Party to seek appropriate relief.

14 X. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
 15 LITIGATION

16 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
 17 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or
 18 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
 19 – SOURCE CODE" that Party must:

20 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a
 21 copy of the subpoena or court order;

22 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the
 23 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this
 24 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

25 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the
 26 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

27 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the
 28 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as

1 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or
 2 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” before a determination by the court from
 3 which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s
 4 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in
 5 that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as
 6 authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from
 7 another court.

8 XI. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS
 9 LITIGATION

10 11.1 The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in
 11 this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 12 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”. Such
 13 information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the
 14 remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as
 15 prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

16 11.2 In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a
 17 Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement
 18 with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

19 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-
 20 Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality
 21 agreement with a Non-Party;

22 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated
 23 Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a
 24 reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

25 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the
 26 Non-Party.

27 11.3 If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14
 28 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce

1 the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party
 2 timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its
 3 possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a
 4 determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the
 5 burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

6 **XII. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

7 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected
 8 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective
 9 Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the
 10 unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the
 11 Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were
 12 made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the
 13 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

14 **XIII. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
 MATERIAL**

15 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently
 16 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the
 17 Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This
 18 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery
 19 order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of
 20 Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a
 21 communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product
 22 protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order
 23 submitted to the court.

24
 25 **XIV. MISCELLANEOUS**

26 14.1 **Right to Further Relief.** Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to
 27 seek its modification by the court in the future.

28 ////

1 14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective
 2 Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
 3 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly,
 4 no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material
 5 covered by this Protective Order.

6 14.3 Export Control. Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to all applicable
 7 laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in such Protected Material,
 8 including the release of such technical data to foreign persons or nationals in the United States or
 9 elsewhere. The Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any such controlled technical
 10 data, and the Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.

11 14.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party
 12 or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in
 13 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any
 14 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be
 15 filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected
 16 Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a
 17 request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade
 18 secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file
 19 Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 is denied by the court, then the
 20 Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule
 21 79-5 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

22 XV. FINAL DISPOSITION

23 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each
 24 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such
 25 material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts,
 26 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
 27 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must
 28 submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the

1 Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all
2 the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has
3 not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or
4 capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to
5 retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,
6 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work
7 product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected
8 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to
9 this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

10 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

11 Dated: March 6, 2024 SAC Attorneys LLP
12

13 By: /s/ Brian A. Barnhorst
14 James Cai, Esq.
15 Brian A. Barnhorst, Esq.
16 Attorneys for Plaintiff,
17 **eTopus Technology, Inc.**

18 Dated: March 6, 2024 Zhang Law Group
19

20 By: /s/ Bing Zhang Ryan
21 Bing Zhang Ryan, Esq.
22 Attorneys for Defendant,
23 **Hanli Liu**

24 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

25 Dated: 3/7/2024

26
27
28 
Hon. Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr.
United States District Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____
[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and
understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court
for the Northern District of California on March 5, 2024 (Doc. #24), in the case of *ETOPUS
TECHNOLOGY, INC. v. HANLI LIU*, case number 4:23-cv-06594-HSG. I agree to comply with
and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and
acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the
nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information
or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict
compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
_____ [print or type full address and telephone
number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any
proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date:

City and State where sworn and signed:

Printed name:

Signature: